

Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1832.

NO. 3669.

Newport Mercury.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
WM. & J. H. BARBER,
No. 133, THAMES-STREET.

TERMS.—\$1 in advance.
No Paper will be discontinued (unless at the
direction of the Editors) until arrears are
paid.

Terms of Advertising.—Advertisements not
exceeding a square, inserted three weeks for
one dollar, and for each subsequent inser-
tion, on all Advertisements, (except where an
amount is open) must be paid for previous
insertion.

SMITH'S New Grammar.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, on the "Pro-
ductive System," a method of instruc-
tion recently adopted in Germany and
France, in the place of the Inductive
System, designed for Schools and Acad-
emies, by R. C. SMITH, Author of Prac-
tical and Mental Arithmetic, and Intel-
lectual and Practical Grammar.—Just receiv-
ed for Sale, by
WM. & J. H. BARBER.
March 31, 1832.

FLOUR.

375 Bbls. Howard-st.
FLOUR.
30 Do. first Middlings.
3000 wt. Maryland HAMS
For Sale, by
JOSHUA SAYER.
Newport, July 21.

Books for Sale.

THE Subscriber has received a Val-
uable Invoice of BOOKS, from a
Gentleman about to remove from this
City, consisting of 550 Volumes, most
valuable editions, which will be offered
at a few days. A Catalogue
be seen at my Store.
WM. LOVIE,
Newport, July 21.

NEW GOODS.

HILLEY has the most Complete
Assortment of Thin GOODS, for
Men and Boys wear, ever offered in
Town, and will sell them at very
low prices.
He has just opened, Damaged imita-
tion Cambrics.
Newport, July 14.

NOTICE

THE undersigned wishes to notify
the Owner of Two Cows, that are
in his Yard about 10 o'clock every
day, that if he persists in his unwar-
ranted practice any longer, the said
cows will be shot; as the undersigned
is tired of having his garden and
made a cattle pen of.—There is no
need as to the Cows being drove to the
gate, and the gates opened for them,
one person not positively known,
suspected. The subscriber would
be the owner of said Cows to be
killed, and provide suitable provender
for his beasts, and not be so mean in
this, as to take advantage of a Stran-
ger.
H. S. BALL.
Newport, July 26, 1832.

Shooting and Fishing TACKLE.

COMPLETE Assortment at all times on
hand, at **W. GIFF'S** Grocery and
Store, Head on Gardner's Wharf, in
Newport, a few rods south of the Custom-
house, viz.—guns, double and single bar-
rels, (made by the most approved London
facturers) and almost every article con-
nected with the use of the Gun.—Also, Fishing
in all its variety.
Gentlemen who are not provided with Guns
and Tackle, that a good assortment is kept to
be had by the day, with equipments necessary for
fishing—and Strangers can receive informa-
tion as to the best places on the Island for
the different kinds of game.
The subscriber has made arrangements in
New York, that will enable him (if required)
to send any article in the above line, (ex-
cept to order) at a few hours notice; and
as those Gentlemen who may patronize
him no exertion on his part shall be want-
ing to gratify their wishes.
Shooting and Fishing Parties can be
furnished with Refreshments and Liquors of
the best quality, at a short notice.
SOLD.—To Let, that fast trotting Poney,
a Fulmer equally kind in harness or saddle,
as willing to live, can be accommodated
with a Chaise, Carriage, or Wagon.—The
Pony now training for the Gun, and will be
a very advantageous to Sportsmen.
Newport, July 28.

For Sale,

QUANTITY of first quality Virginia
HAMS, just landed from Sch'r
Pick.—Apply to
JOHN D. NORTHAM.
Newport, June 2.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND,
Has just received,
A GOOD SUPPLY of New and fash-
ionable Spring Goods, which
will be Sold VERY CHEAP.
Newport, April 21.

REMOVAL,

GEORGE ENGS, & Co.
HAVE removed their Hardware
Store to No. 122—Known as
the Perry, or Lopez Estate.—Their
Lumber Yard being on the ad-
joining Wharves.—Stock of HARD-
WARE, STOVES, & LUMBER, as
heretofore.
Newport, May 12.

SAVINGS' BANK,

A DIVIDEND was this day declared
of 2 1-2 per cent. on all sums that
have been in for the space of six months
and 1 1-4 per cent. on all sums that have
been in for the space of three months,
agreeably to the regulations of the In-
stitution payable on and after Saturday,
the 21st inst.
B. HADWEN, Treasurer.
Newport, July 19.

Farm for Sale.

THE BEAVER-TAIL FARM
situated on the South
end of Conanicut, now im-
proved by Mr. John Wilbor,
containing 270 Acres of Land, with a
good Dwelling-House, &c. and a valu-
able privilege for sea-weed.—For terms,
&c. apply to
S. FOWLER GARDNER,
Newport, June 23.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing about
120 Acres of good Land,
in a high state of cultivation,
situated about 4 1-2 miles
from Newport, being a part of the
"Holmes farm," so called, a portion of
which is in orchard.
The Buildings on the premises, a new
handsome, spacious two-story Dwelling-
House, large barn, crib, dairy and other
out buildings, a well of excellent water,
never known to fail—all in complete
order.

The situation is remarkably healthy,
and affords abundant opportunity for
fishing and sporting, being on the East
passage, and having a fine and extensive
view of the Ocean.

The premises can be viewed, and
terms made known by applying to Mr.
GEORGE ENGS, in Newport,
July 7, 1832.

FOR SALE,

THE three-story HOUSE
with a Store in front,
156 Thames Street, adjoining
South on Mrs. LAWTON's
Boarding-House; it being in good re-
pair, and one of the best Business stands
in Town.—The Lot measuring 20 feet
front by 160.—For further particulars,
apply to A. V. TAYLOR, on the pre-
mises.
Newport, June 30.

TO SELL or LET,

A CONVENIENT and pleas-
antly situated House, in
excellent order.—Apply to
B. H. WILBOR.
In Broad-street
Newport, July 21.

TO LET,

THE well-known Stand,
in Washington-Square, for-
merly owned and occupied by the
late CHARLES FIFE, consisting of a
SHOP, with all the necessary Furni-
ture for a Druggist, with a convenient
Room in the rear.—It having been oc-
cupied for many years as an Apothecary's
Shop, with an extensive run of custom,
it would afford an excellent opportunity
to any one wishing to establish him-
self in that business.—For terms, apply to
THOMAS BRINLEY.
Newport, May 14.

TO LET.

And Possession given immediately.
A Dwelling-House on
Spring and Mary streets,
formerly occupied by David
Rodman.—For terms, &c. enquire at
this Office.
Newport, June 30.

AT TILLEY's, a complete as-
sortment of HOSIERY—very low prices.
July 28, 1832.

POETRY.

FROM THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE FOR JUNE.

MY NATIVE ISLE.

Oh! tell not me of fairer lands,
Beneath a brighter sky;
Of streams that roll o'er golden sands,
And flowers that never die;
My native isle! my native isle!
Though bare and bleak thou be;
And scant and cold thy summer smile,
Thou'rt all the world to me!

The flower that on thy mountain's brow,
When wintry winds are cold,
Is cold and kindly, verdant even
Transplanted to a richer soil,
Where genial breezes play,
In sickly bloom will droop awhile,
Then wither and decay.

Such, such, the sheltering embrace,
When storms assail thee,
My father's father's resting place,
Though cold, yet kindly still.

And ah! the flower's fate were mine,
If doomed from thee to part—
To seek in sickening slow decline,
The caress of the heart.

Love's dearest bands, friendship's strong ties,
That round my bosom twine—
All past delight, all present joys,
My native isle! are thine.

If all were gone, like summer dew,
Helo a sad morning beam;
Still, though, that past not, I should view
In thy wild rocks and streams.

Oh! may they still, thy changeful skies,
Thy clouds, thy mists, be mine!
And the sun that saw my morning rise,
Gleam on my day's decline.

My native isle! my native isle!
Though bleak and bare thou be,
And scant and cold thy summer smile,
Thou'rt all the world to me!

MORNING.

"His compassions fail not: they are new every
morning."

Hues of the rich unfolding morn
That ere the glorious sun be born,
By some soft touch invisible
Around his path are taught to swell;
Thou rustling breeze so fresh and gay,
That dashing forth at opening day,
And bustling by with joyous wing,
Wakenest each little leaf to sing;
Ye fragrant clouds of dewy steam
By which deep grove and tangled stream
Pay, for soft rains in season given,
Their tribute to the genial heaven!—
Why waste your treasure of delight
Upon our thankless, joyless sight?
Who day by day to sin awake,
Seldom of heaven and you partake?

Oh timely happy, timely morn!
Heart that with rising morn awakes!
Eyes that the beam celestial view,
Which evermore makes all things new.
New every morning is the love
Our waking and uprising prove;
Through sleep and darkness safely brought,
Restored to life, and power, and thought.
New mercies each returning day,
Hover around us while we pray;
New perils past, new sins forgiven,
New thoughts of God, new hopes of Heaven.
Old friends, old scenes will lovelier be,
As more of heaven in each we see;
Some softening gleam of love and prayer
Shall dawn on every cross and care.

As for some clime, familiar strain
Unfold'd we ask and ask again,
Ever in its melodious store,
Finding a spell unheard before—
The trivial round, the common task,
Would furnish all we ought to ask;
Room to find ourselves a road
To bring us, daily, nearer God.
Seek we no more, content with these;
Let present rapture, comfort, ease,
As heaven shall bid them, come and go—
The secret thou of rest below
Only, O Lord, in thy dear love
Fit us for perfect rest above!
And help us this and every day
To love more dearly, as we pray.

CHOLERA—The Phil. National Ga-
zette of Saturday last, has the following
judicious observations on this epidemic—

The theories respecting the cause of
Epidemic Cholera, the preventive means
and the modes of treatment, which have
been published in every form, are in-
numerable, and generally contradictory.
Every young physician, just fledged,
or never before heard of, sends forth his
instructions to the world. There is not
safety in such a multitude of officious
counsellors, because there is any thing
but unanimity. An Athenæum-reader,
for instance, must be sadly puzzled to
know what he is to chew or swallow, or
what treatment, in case he should be
sick,—will give him life or death. The
"premonitory symptoms," as related in
the newspapers, upon medical authority,
are so comprehensive, that there is no
individual, at any time in the least
valetudinary, or subject to any chronic
or hypochondriac affection, who may
not suppose himself to experience the
prelusive attack.

All the counsellors, indeed, seem to
prescribe temperance, cleanliness and
courage; but as to every thing else, the
"doctors disagree" so much in both
theory and practice, that no common
man can venture to decide under their
authority for himself or others. When
the epidemic shall have spent its force
elsewhere, and the danger for ourselves
passed away, there will be some amus-
ing comparisons made, of advice, doc-

trine and opinion, and some curious in-
stances recorded of professional enter-
prise and misapprehension. Zeal is,
however, always laudable in itself, and
we do not doubt that the American Medi-
cal Faculty will be found to have dis-
played, during the prevalence of the
Cholera, as much sagacity, science, fear-
lessness, benevolence, and devotedness,
as have been exerted anywhere in any
similar crisis. They and the clergy
bear chiefly the brunt and the burden—
let them be honored and assisted ac-
cordingly.

The *National Gazette*, in noticing the
between the citizens and military, says—

What a lesson, with regard to do-
mestic strife. At least six hundred lives
were sacrificed in this short struggle be-
tween the mob and the military. The
Cholera did not commit more havoc
within any the same period at Paris.
The visitation of God was not as fatal
as the blind fury of man. We regard
the incidents, of the part which the
youth of the Polytechnic School, the
printers and strangers, took against the
government—the dissolution of that
School, the number of killed among the
printers and the severe measures taken
against the strangers or foreign political
refugees, as not a little remarkable in
the history of the insurrection. The
same descriptions of combatants were
most active against the ordinances and
troops of Charles X. and particularly
commended and thanked by Louis Phi-
lip and his advisers, and condoned near
the new throne. The domination which
Charles was believed to meditate, was
not more absolute, nor the means which
he used in relation to the press and
charter, more arbitrary and violent,
than those to which Louis Philip and
Marshal Soult have had recourse. The
dissolution of the School,—the suppres-
sion of journals by the arm of the gren-
adier,—the establishment of martial law
—may all have been necessary; but
results and prospects are not the less
similar and lamentable.

So much has been recently said about
the caricatures of American manners and
institutions by such travellers as Capt.
Hall and Mrs. Froloffe, that it may not
be uninteresting to our readers to learn
that a little work of a very different de-
scription has been published in another
language, and in a distant part of the
world. It is of less ambitious character
being a pamphlet of about a hundred
pages, but is considered in the country
where it was published, quite a credit-
able affair. The title is, "The United
States of North America in 1830-31—
or a concise description, geographical,
political, commercial, &c. of the same,"
by Alexander Luis da Cunha, of the Is-
land of Madeira." It was printed at
Rio de Janeiro in the Portuguese lan-
guage, at the beginning of the present
year, and, as we are assured, is well
received there. The author appears
to be a genuine admirer of American in-
stitutions and an accurate and well in-
formed observer. He states that he was
two years in this country, preparing
himself, and collecting materials for a
work on the English language, which he
intends to publish.

We notice that at the same office from
which this work is issued, a Portuguese
edition of Washington's *FAREWELL AD-
DRESS* is advertised for sale. It is fur-
ther entitled the "Political Bible of the
United States."—*Baltimore American.*

Projects for opening a passage for
ships through the Isthmus of Panama
have been frequently suggested, espe-
cially during the last half century. The
advantages are confessedly so great to a
commercial point of view, that plans for
effecting it at their own cost have been
entertained in various parts of Europe
and America, both by governments and
stock companies. By it, a navigation
of ten thousand miles round Cape Horn
would be saved, a short safe opening
made to the trade of Peru, Chili, and
all the western shores of the Americans,
and all the Islands of the Southern
Ocean. The profit to the owners of a
pass would be immense, beyond all the
boundless advantages to the general
commerce of the world. An American
company have a canal in contempla-
tion.

The project for a Rail-road for ships
has been started in England and is urg-
ed in a late number of the *United Service
Journal*. The scheme proposes the
creation of a joint stock company, of the
English holders of Colombian bonds,
to enter into an agreement with the
Colombian Government for the neces-
sary powers. These bonds are now
greatly depreciated in England, while in
a negotiation with the proper govern-
ment they would be at par, as well as in

the purchase of land, labor and materi-
als. A capital of about £1,000,000, there being
no prospect of a payment of the loan
from the Colombians, would thus be
converted into a magnificent source of
revenue.

A most important part of the plan is,
however, that which looks to the crea-
tion of a British Colony there. In order
to anticipate any opposition from the
United States, it is suggested that a tract
of land, either the whole Islands of
each parting between good natural
boundaries, as the lake of Nicaragua on
the north, and the river Panama on the
south, should be obtained by treaty
and chartered into an English Colony, re-
sponsible to the crown of England.
The scheme is ambitious, and from the
pecuniary situation of the Colombian
Government, anxious to liquidate a future
credit with England, by paying off suc-
cessfully the existing loans, of not impro-
bable success.—*Baltimore American.*

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—The 7th
article in the last number of the *North-
American Review*, is devoted to an ex-
amination of the history, condition and
prospects of the American Colonization
Society. The occasion for this exami-
nation is furnished by the Society's an-
nual report, and the letters of Mr. New-
comb to Mr. Mercer of Virginia—two
pamphlets which contain a great mass of
valuable information on the subject of
the origin of the Society, the state of the
colored population, and of the slave
trade, the proceedings of the different
legislatures, and the character and pros-
pects of the Colony at Liberia.

The reviewer has taken some pains
to trace the history of the idea of African
Colonization, to its first authors. The
settlement at Sierra Leone, and the at-
tempt to establish a colony there, at the
expense of the British government,
commenced in 1787. The cele-
brated Granville Sharp is admitted to
have been the first to propose this ex-
pedition. The particular occasion for the
undertaking in that year, was the appli-
cation to him as a distinguished physi-
cian, of several hundred blacks who
became free, and at the same time dis-
tressed, in consequence of the memorable
decision of the English Judges in the
case of *Somerset*, that slavery could not
exist upon British soil.

A project having the same general ob-
ject was first discussed in this country,
by the legislature of Virginia, as early as
the year 1777, but without important re-
sults. About twenty years afterwards
the subject was resumed, and Mr. Monroe
then governor of Virginia, was instruct-
ed to enter into a correspondence with
Mr. Jefferson on the subject. Mr. Jef-
ferson took an active part in the dis-
cussion, and originally proposed Sierra
Leone, as the proper point at which to
commence the exportation of free blacks.
Some years previous, similar efforts
had been made in different parts of the
country having the same object. In
1789 a correspondence was opened be-
tween the Rev. Dr. Hopkins of Newport
(R. I.) and the British African Associa-
tion. The particular design was to
ascertain whether colonial lands would
be furnished by the Association, for the
free blacks of New England to settle on.
In the year 1787 Dr. Thorton, subse-
quently a citizen of Washington, (D. C.)
proposed the subject of colonizing the
blacks on the Coast of Africa, to the
people of Boston and Providence.

The immediate origin of the American
Society, is traced to the exertions of the
Rev. Mr. Finley, of Basking Ridge, New-
Jersey. He had opened a correspon-
dence with a number of philanthropic
individuals on the subject, and devoted
himself to the cause. A prominent
movement was made in March of that
year, at Georgetown, (D. C.) between a
resident of that place, and several
citizens of Maryland and Virginia. Dur-
ing the summer, considerable attention
was drawn to the scheme, and in De-
cember, Mr. Finley brought the subject
forward at Washington. On the 1st
January 1817, the Society was organi-
zed, and Judge Washington chosen Pres-
ident. He was succeeded, at his death
by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the
present incumbent. There are now
twenty-four Vice Presidents.

In consequence of the occurrence of
several deaths by Cholera among the
freemen of New-York, believed to have
been produced by exposure and over-
exertion, the Chief Engineer has been
authorized to procure houses for the
purpose of drawing the engines. This
arrangement is thought, will materi-
ally lessen the labors of that useful
class of citizens. The present move-
ment is deemed a very many boys, who
make a frolic of a life, acquire habits
of idleness and vice, and raise false
alarms.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

By the Packet ship Dover, arrived last evening from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 13th, and Liverpool to the 20th of June.

The London Courier contains advices from Paris to the 16th giving the intelligence of the arrest of M. de Chateaubriand, the Baron Hyde de Neuville, and the Duke de Fitzjames. The particulars of the arrests are given in the extracts below. It is said that the French Ministry, encouraged by the favorable demonstrations of public opinion, have resolved on a dissolution of the chamber of Deputies. It had been expected that the Duke de Berry would be taken prisoner in La Vendee, but the latest rumor was that she had made her escape.

Capt. Pepin, of the National Guard, had been tried on charge of firing on the troops and had been acquitted.

It is stated that St. Jean d'Acre surrendered at discretion to Ibrahim Pacha on the 16th of April and that a capitulation in favor of the Turks was signed to the governor of that fortress.

The Irish Reform Bill was under discussion in the House of Commons, and it was the subject of some warm debates between Mr. O'Connell and the ministers.

The London and Birmingham Rail road bill was read the third time in the House on the 15th and passed. Earl Grey had spoken, but was said to be considerably better.

Mr. P. Thompson in moving in the House of Commons a committee to consider the Customs duties act, mentioned a number of duties which he proposed to reduce. For the benefit of British shipping he proposed that the duty on hemp should be entirely taken off.

Many candidates had declared for the approaching election under the Reform Bill.

There is no confirmation of the report of the landing of Don Pedro in Portugal.

The marriage of King Leopold has been postponed.

The papers are less occupied with notice of the cholera than for some months past. A few cases occurred daily at Paris, and in many parts of England. It appeared with more violence at Liverpool on the 16th, when there were 30 cases. Total of cases remaining in the country at the date of the latest report was 37.

The Dutch affairs were yet unsettled. Three more protocols are published. It is stated that another of more decided character had been agreed to, which promises that the Dutch should inflict no injury on Antwerp, the damage shall be done, and from the 2,500,000 guilders which Belgium is to pay to Holland.

The talk is revived of a company for establishing a steam communication, in 12 days between Liverpool and Boston, by way of Freetown and Halifax.

The Duke of Wellington was assailed by a mob as he was riding along the streets of London, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, and insulted by cries and groans, and pelted with mud.

Letters from Lisbon state that in consequence of the arrival of two United States ships of war, and a demand of a million of dollars from the Usurper's government for injuries to American commerce, these claims had been adjusted. A vessel had arrived at Lisbon from America which reported the sailing of the Fish Hawk in high spirits.

It was expected every moment that the Fish Hawk would be sighted, and had 14,000 troops ready to oppose his landing.

London, June 19.—The Paris papers of Sunday, which arrived this morning, announce the arrest of three distinguished persons—M. de Chateaubriand, M. Hyde de Neuville, and the Duke of Fitzjames. It is said that M. Bertie has made disclosures respecting them, which fully justify their arrest.

These persons were, it is said, to have formed the Council of Regency for Henry the Fifth, in the late attempt at counter revolution in Paris and La Vendee had been successful.

London, June 20.—The triumph of the government in the last attempt at counter revolution in Paris, has been complete. That the failure was promoted by the Catholics, or promoted by a religious influence, both appear to have been entirely unfounded, and were, in consequence of the facts of the case, and the probability was that the plan and execution were the work of a previous conspiracy.

It is said that the Duke of Fitzjames, who was arrested, was a man of great talents, and was a man of great talents, and was a man of great talents.

It is said that the Duke of Fitzjames, who was arrested, was a man of great talents, and was a man of great talents, and was a man of great talents.

It is said that the Duke of Fitzjames, who was arrested, was a man of great talents, and was a man of great talents, and was a man of great talents.

It is said that the Duke of Fitzjames, who was arrested, was a man of great talents, and was a man of great talents, and was a man of great talents.

It is said that the Duke of Fitzjames, who was arrested, was a man of great talents, and was a man of great talents, and was a man of great talents.

It is said that the Duke of Fitzjames, who was arrested, was a man of great talents, and was a man of great talents, and was a man of great talents.

It is said that the Duke of Fitzjames, who was arrested, was a man of great talents, and was a man of great talents, and was a man of great talents.

It is said that the Duke of Fitzjames, who was arrested, was a man of great talents, and was a man of great talents, and was a man of great talents.

ted, and this is an important result. The check, or rather the overthrow, which the rebels of the Bonaparte faction, and the republicans have received, must, it is widely improved, tend to the establishment of order in France, and thus to produce domestic confidence, and the confidence of foreign powers. There is, indeed, a loud complaint of the harshness and unconstitutional character of the measures adopted by the French Ministry. They prove, certainly, that, though Pétier is dead, there is no want of decision and vigor among his remaining colleagues. But there is little fear of their going too far; and, for the present, a strong government is necessary for the preservation of liberty among a restless people. From the attempt of an opposite character in the West, nothing beyond temporary mischief is to be apprehended.

LONDON, June 19.

Accounts from Paris of Saturday evening represent the state of affairs there as much more settled—not but that many of the recent acts of the French government kept it in bad odor with a part of the people. The same taken to maintain confidence was far restored that the facilities of raising money were restored. Martial law, however, continued in force, from which it was inferred that the government apprehended another explosion. Some important despatches had been received by the French government from St. Petersburg in the course of Saturday, on which a council was immediately summoned, and which sat in deliberation for some hours.

The report of a triple alliance between Austria, Russia and Prussia, to the prejudice of other powers of the continent, was very current, and believed in some of the best-informed circles.

Algiers.—The French Papers contain an extract from the *Moniteur Algérien* on the 26th ult. giving the particulars of an action between the troops under Lieutenant-General Baron Boyer, commanding the division of Oran, and several thousand Arabs, who attacked that town and its forts on successive days from the 3d to the 8th ult.

The Arabs displayed great boldness; but were continually repulsed with great loss, and ultimately they, on the 8th, made good their retreat in a thick fog. The loss of the French was very trifling.

Paris, June 18.—It was in the papers found upon M. Bertie, that reasons were discovered for arresting M. de Chateaubriand, de Neuville and de Chateaubriand. These arrests were made by virtue of a requisition issued by the Procureur-General of the Cour Royale of Rennes, and a mandat of detention by one of the Councilors employed in the instruction of the affairs relative to the disturbances in the West.

The same mandat was applicable to the Duke de Belluno, but who has not yet been found.

M. de Chateaubriand was arrested at five in the morning, at No. 21, Rue d'Enfer. His house was surrounded at two, but daylight was waited for to make an entrance.

M. de Chateaubriand manifested much sang froid at the circumstance, which was to him, doubtless, unexpected.

He spoke to all those who surrounded him with a perfect tranquility of mind and took his Graculus in order, as he said, to make verses to lighten his captivity.

He is charged with being the President of the secret Regency. We repeat, this report, as it is circulating all over Paris, otherwise we should not have mentioned it.

This rumour, however, and a thousand others which are in circulation will make no difference as to the situation of the prisoner.

Did we imagine that it would in the least exaggerate his difficulties, we would rather break our presses than repeat any thing of the sort.

But looking to a celebrated writer, a man of genius, upon whom all Paris, all France, and all Europe have fixed their eyes, we cannot but recollect what is attached to an event which we witness with profound grief, connected as it is with others so dreadful and so melancholy.

The Baron Hyde de Neuville was arrested at his residence at four in the morning. He was in bed, scarcely recovered from his sufferings from the cholera, and an attack of sciatic gout.

He has protested against all the causes mentioned in the mandat of detention.

The quantity of gold and silver lately imported from the East Indies is very great; it is estimated at one million sterling, the greater importation is in silver. The cause of this vast importation is the low price of goods, and the unfavorable exchange.

It has been decided in England that Insurance Offices are not liable to pay the amount of any loss or damage from fire occasioned by the illumination of houses, as by such a proceeding (which is not allowable by the rules of Insurance) policies become void and of no effect.

Sir Walter Scott, we are happy to say, is in a quiet state, free from pain, but he is still considered not free from danger.

BY MAILS.

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 15.
FROM VERA CRUZ.

The ship Oscar arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, in a short passage. We were unable to obtain any information from that quarter, after a diligent search. All that we could learn was that matters remained tranquil, and that the people were anxiously awaiting the election of President of the Mexican States.

Santa Anna, who was at Vera Cruz, expecting the rewards of his glorious victories, will no doubt be the man to whom the future destinies of the Republic will be entrusted for a season.

July 17.

Another Steam boat Burnt.—The Steam boat Phoenix, which left here on Sunday last with a full cargo for St. Louis, has been burnt to the water's edge. On Monday morning, while under weigh, about 14 miles above Lafourche, she was discovered to be on fire; she was immediately run on shore.

Rescuing her and throwing water down both hatchways, the progress of the fire was partially arrested, and little doubt was entertained but the boat would have been saved, when a dreadful explosion took place in the hold, which blew off the dock, together with the boilers, engine, &c. and in an instant the whole boat was enveloped in flames.

The clerk in company with the engineer and several others who were on deck at the time the explosion took place, were thrown into the river. The engineer was slightly hurt, one sailor and deck passenger seriously burnt, and one deck passenger is missing, supposed to have been killed. The clerk states, that he had no apprehension of danger from any thing but the fire, as he had not the slightest knowledge of there being any powder on board, which he says, must have been shipped in cases or boxes. No part of the cargo was saved, as the crew, previous to the explosion, were engaged in endeavoring to save the boat.

CINCINNATI, JULY 25.

Steam boat Burnt, with loss of lives! On Monday night, about 11 o'clock, the steam boat Phoenix, (lying at the wharf, within one hundred feet of the spot where the Portsmouth met a similar fate on the night of the 12th inst. was discovered to be on fire—which spread with such rapidity that many jumped overboard, and it is believed that a number were drowned—we have heard positively of one; but what adds peculiar horror to the circumstance is, that four individuals were burnt to death, consisting of a man, his wife and child, and sister-in-law! The progress of the flames was not arrested until the boat was burnt down to the guards.

Since writing the above, we learn that the name of the family was Emerse; they came on board at Ripley, and were on a visit to their friends in this city.

WASHINGTON, JULY 28.

The following official information, in relation to vessels proceeding from countries where the Cholera prevails, to Russia, has been received at the Department of State:—

Upon the arrival of such a vessel in a Russian port, the officer commanding the station, will inspect the ships papers, &c. The surgeon then on duty, will examine the crew. If it be found that no disease resembling the Cholera, has appeared on board during the voyage to be forth with admitted. The same steps are to be observed in ports on the Baltic, with respect to vessels that may have been subjected to quarantine on passing the Sound.

Should any case of Cholera exist then or have existed on board during the voyage, the vessel shall be detained five days, for the purpose of ascertaining that the malady has not spread among the crew. During this detention no communication shall be permitted between the crew and the land, or with other vessels, without conforming with the regulation prescribed by the quarantine officers.

July 30.

INDIAN WAR.—The last accounts from Galea, are July 14. Gen. Atkinson was within 25 miles of Lake Michigan. The Indians had dispersed. One of the mounted brigades had fallen back to Fort Hamilton for provisions, the army being much in want. The army at last dates was 3000 strong. Gen. Atkinson, and the 3d brigade of volunteers was to proceed to Fort Winnebago. Gen. Scott was to leave Chicago on the 25th for Rock River to act in conjunction with Gen. Atkinson.

NEW YORK, JULY 30.

THE INDIAN WAR.—The St. Louis Republican of the 16th, states that an express arrived the day before from Gen. Atkinson's army, bringing letters from gentlemen attached to the command from which we learn that the army had arrived at White Water, above the River of the Four Lakes, where the main force of the Indians were emboldened, as stated in our former accounts. On the approach of the army, the Indians, it appears, changed their positions, and it was supposed had taken

shelter in a large swamp, about eight miles from their former encampment, and within a few miles of our army. On the morning of the 7th inst. during a very thick fog, one of the sentinels belonging to the main army, was shot down, and on that day, it was supposed, that if the Indians would stand a battle with the regular troops at all, there would be an engagement.

Gen. Dodge, with a strong detachment, had been sent to the opposite side of Rock River to cut off their retreat, and it was expected that a very short time would bring the enemy to a fight or compel them to surrender.

Another letter states, that "the Indians were dispersing in every direction, and they would not come to a general engagement." This is most probably the case. The regular troops, they will never face, and all the fighting (if any) must be done in small skirmishes by the mounted militia.

JOSPH BUONAPARTE.—The Courier and Enquirer mentions that in February last the Ex-King of Spain addressed a letter to the President of the United States, stating his desire to visit Europe, for many reasons connected with the situation of his family, and his private affairs generally, and requesting to know their views on this important subject. In due time he received thro' the same channel, a letter from Earl Grey, expressing not only the entire acquiescence of the British Ministry in his re-visiting Europe, but at the same time the kindest feelings towards him, and tendering every thing in the power of Earl Grey to make his visit agreeable, and useful to the Count.

We leave it to the speculative to attach what importance they please to this additional fact.

Effects of Intemperance.—On Friday afternoon, a laboring man at the quarantine ground, New-York, got beastly drunk, and lay down upon the floor—his associates were very much alarmed, they supposing the poor mortal had the cholera. They immediately ordered a grave to be dug, and a coffin was procured and brought into the room, and every thing being ready, his friends expecting every moment to be his last, took hold of him to put him in the coffin when to their astonishment, he roused from his drunken fit, and on being made acquainted that the coffin was for him, he jumped up and ran off, declaring (as our informant understood) that he would never get drunk again.

BOSTON, JULY 30.

FROM SMYRNA.—We have been favored with Smyrna papers to the 20th of May. They contain accounts of numerous piracies in the Archipelago, and states that it is absolutely necessary for the safety of the merchant vessels, that some measures should be taken to suppress them. Several vessels are mentioned as having been pursued and attacked by them. One American schooner which arrived there on the 13th, was attacked, and escaped only by a fresh breeze springing up at the same time.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—The secret proceeding of the Senate in relation to the Maine Boundary Question have been made public. On the 7th of December, the President communicated to the Senate the award of the King of the Netherlands relative to the Boundary Line between the United States and the British Provinces lying on our North Eastern frontier, with accompanying documents, asking their advice as to its submission and execution. Other messages and documents, on the same subject, were afterwards communicated, all of which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, of which Mr. Fitzwell was chairman. On the 21st of March that Committee reported, advising the President to express to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, the assent of the United States to the determination made by him, and consent to the execution of the same.

This report was taken up on the 12th of June, and discussed for several days in succession, being particularly objected to by both the Senators from Maine. Various amendments were offered at different times, and the yeas and nays recorded 14 times before the Senate came to a final decision. The conclusion of the whole matter issued, on the 23d June, in the passage of a resolution, 23 to 22, that the Senate advise the President to open a negotiation with His Britannic Majesty's government, for the ascertainment of the boundary between the possession of the U. S. and those of the King of Great Britain, on the North Eastern frontier of the United States, according to the treaty of 1783.

On the 10th of July, the motion of Mr. Holmes, to remove the injunction of secrecy on the proceedings of the Senate, was agreed to, by a vote of 28 to 17 yeas.

The Board of Aldermen of the city of New York have designated Friday, the 3d of August, as a suitable day upon which all the people may unite in imploring the mercy of Heaven, that the plague may be stayed, and the city restored to its wonted industry and health.

Silas Condict of New Jersey declines a re-election to Congress.

The Mercury.

NEWPORT, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY Of this State, will convene in this Town on Monday next, agreeably to adjournment.

HEALTH OF NEWPORT.—It is with great gratification we are enabled to state, that our Town is now enjoying an unusual degree of health. With the exception of the two cases of imported cholera, only two deaths (from consumption) have occurred here during the month of July.—This, we are confident, cannot be said, of any other sea-port in the United States, with the same population as Newport.

CHOLERA AT PROVIDENCE.—The Providence Journal of Thursday last, says:— "It is our painful duty to announce to the public, that the Cholera has commenced its ravages in our City. At one o'clock yesterday, four cases were reported by the Board of Health, of which two had proved fatal. In the course of the afternoon, other two cases terminated fatally."

The above cases were, Mr. John Thurburn's wife, and two young girls, sisters, aged 3 and 5 years, by the name of Slocum. The Physicians, in their Report of the cases to the Board of Health, state the following facts:—

"All of these cases occurred in the same house, which is situated in Field street, on Eddy's Point, on the western side of the river, and its location, as far as we are enabled to judge, is a healthy one."

Upon inquiring, we were informed that there had been no communication between the inmates of the house, and any individual from New York or other places where the Cholera previously prevailed. Mr. Thurburn and his family resided in New York with their son, until the 11th of June, when he removed to this place, and have prevailed to the attack now described, enjoyed their usual health. The date of his quitting the city of New York, was the week previous to the official announcement of Cholera in that place, and days subsequent to its first appearance in this Continent.

The Daily Journal of Yesterday morning contains the following gratifying intelligence:—

It will be seen by the report of the Board of Health, that a case of Cholera had occurred in this city during the hours ending yesterday at 12 o'clock. We are happy in being able to add, no case was known to exist when the paper went to press last evening. We feel a confident hope that the trying pestilence may pass away without further victims. There must have been some unknown cause which emanated the four fatal cases, marked so much malignity, that life was desisted so soon. It is not known, from most particular inquiry, that the case could have been communicated from any infected person or place.

CHOLERA.—Our dates from New York, by last evening's mail, are to Wednesday morning last.—It will be seen, there is a diminution of the disease—following is the official report for the past:—

	New Cases
Wednesday, July 25th,	157
Thursday, " 26th,	141
Friday, " 27th,	122
Saturday, " 28th,	145
Sunday, " 29th,	122
Monday, " 30th,	103
Tuesday, " 31st,	121

The number of interments in the City of New-York, for the month of July, 2738, of which 1982 was of malignant cholera—the interments for the week of Saturday last, was 879, of which was of malignant cholera.

The total number of cases of cholera in the city and hospitals, from the 4th to 30th of July, was 3781, deaths 1518.

From the New-York papers of Wednesday morning, we copy the following progress of the disease in the neighboring cities and towns:—

PHILADELPHIA.—Saturday, July 3, 6 cases and 4 deaths; Sunday, 29th, cases and 1 death; Monday, 30th, cases, 7 deaths; Tuesday, 19 cases, 9 deaths.

ALBANY.—Friday, July 27th, 40 cases and 11 deaths; Saturday, 28th, 28 cases and 18 deaths; Monday 29th, 35 cases, 9 deaths.

BROOKLYN.—Saturday 28th 25 cases and 9 deaths; 29th, 23 cases 7 deaths; 30th, 13 cases 2 deaths.

At Newark, (N. J.) on Monday 5 cases and 2 deaths.—At New-Britain on Monday, 3 deaths.

At Detroit July 25th, the disease entirely abated.—At Montreal July 26th the cases and deaths had no diminution. The deaths averaged twenty daily.

FAST IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Governor Lincoln has appointed Thursday next, the 1st, as a day of humiliation and prayer, that the pestilence may be averted from the land.

that they were all amongst the few, who stayed by the vessel: for it the latter did not take all his meals there, he lodged on board every night. Is it not probable then, that the seeds of Cholera were received in the City of New-York, and that the predisposition encouraging the developement

of the consequent disease, was created by the comparatively confined and close air of

The vessel's cabin, whilst the more fortunate number who took there better ventilated quarters at Rose Island, avoided such predisposition, and consequently escaped its dreadful consequences.

The period since the introduction of this pestilence amongst us, has been a time of most anxious expectation; we have encouraged ourselves with the belief, that the extraordinary purity of our atmosphere, exempt as it is from all malarious and deleterious vapours, would, aided by the due cautionary measures adopted, give us a reasonable prospect of being less severely dealt with by this frightful enemy, than the inhabitants of other places less favourably circumstanced in other respects; and as nearly nine days have now elapsed since the first intimation of its victims in this town, without the occurrence of any new cases either amongst their attendants or their fellow-citizens, we feel much strengthened in the

cheering hope, aware at the same time that a few days exemption more must pass away, before this hope can be fairly settled into the most sanguine confidence.

With great respect, &c.
WM. TURNER.

Dr. J. C. WARREN, Boston.

P. S.—This Town has been unusually healthy since the 1st of July; a circumstantial evidence of which is, that with a population exceeding eight thousand, only six deaths have occurred during the month—two of them were strangers, one of whom arrived here but a few days previous to his decease in the last stages of a protracted liver complaint, and the other was of consumption; of the remaining four deaths, one was instantaneously killed by a stroke of lightning.

W. T.

CHOLERA.—The last Republican contains a letter from the celebrated Dr. **WATERHOUSE**, of Cambridge, (Mass.) to his friend in this Town, on the subject of the Cholera.—The writer, after expressing his belief that the disease is an epidemic, and not contagious, thus contrasts the situation of New-York, with Boston and Newport :

"I can readily conceive that an atmosphere arising from, and hanging over, such an immense city as New-York, may, in its narrow alleys and poor houses pre-dispose the lowest class of people to suffer from the pernicious effects of a choleric constitution of the atmosphere, (to use the phrase of the English Physicians of a century and a half ago;) which would hardly take place in Newport, or in Boston; and I will give you my reasons for the opinion. The whole Island (Rhode-Island) has its shores washed twice in twenty-four hours by the rushing in of the tide of the salt ocean which runs through the Narragansett passage, and through the harbor, and round Bristol Ferry passage to the ocean again; and we all know where the tide runs

I therefore consider Rhode-Island as washed and fanned every day, in a peculiar and happy manner; and this, is a great measure, the case with the city of Boston, which, you know, stands on a Peninsula, and with the ebbing and flowing tide, there is at the same time a current and a re-current air, that has a freshness not experienced in Salem. I cannot mention any seaport, in the United States more favorably situated and circumstanced than Newport and Boston. The currents formed by the numerous inlets in the bay and harbor of the latter make it a desirable residence; and the still more happy formation of the harbor of Newport and the multiform beaches which adorn the Island, render it in my opinion, an enviable spot to live or during a generally malignant, or pestilential state of the atmosphere. The such inscrutable condition of our atmosphere sometimes occurs, is confirmed by civil as well as medical history; and that I did occur not a great while before the settlement of North America by white men, in the form of yellow fever, is well attested by Indian tradition.

Within my own recollection the children among children swept off thousands.

It would be worse than insanity to fly from such a place as Newport to another, especially at the head of tide waters; and the extreme of folly to quit the neighborhood of the ever moving, never ceasing, healthy ocean, the parent of vegetation—the great fountain whence flow all refreshing rains, and fertilizing rivers of this globe.

The National Republican Convention, which met at Utica, New-York, last week, have unanimously approved the nomination of HENRY CLAY, as a candidate for office of President, and JOHN SEAGER for that of Vice-President. They also, by a similar vote, recommended the Electoral Ticket headed by the name of JAMES K. POLK, which was agreed upon by the Anti-Slavery Convention, (held some weeks since) and published for the support of the national Republicans; and they recommended H. M. Francis Granger and Samuel May, Esq. as candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieut. Governor of the State.

PHILADELPHIA.—On Friday last, the Common Council of Philadelphia, by unanimous vote, refused to concur in a resolution of the Select Council, suspending intercourse between this city and New York, on account of Cholera.

At Philadelphia on Wednesday, 22 new cases, 9 deaths.

The Cholera has appeared at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia. Eleven cases were reported at Portsmouth on Sunday, and two at Norfolk.

WILLETT CARPENTER, of North-
Kingstown—BATES HARRIS, of Cranston
—THOMAS CORY, of Portsmouth—
CHRISTOPHER SPENCER, of Warwick.

"It adds to the gratification that there were three of your body who had been actors with me in public affairs; one of whom was a tried public servant when I first entered upon the political theatre to act my part, and with the others of whom I have served in more modern times. The evidence of such men is, in some sort, like the verdict of a jury from the vicinage. I am happy, too,

Cholera Treatment.—The Albany Daily Advertiser of Saturday informs us that, Dr. John W. Bay, of that city, last week had a cholera patient named Patrick Gurriss, in the last stage of collapse and there was no hope of his recovery.—Upon which he used the remedy, first applied in Europe, and lately by Dr. Rhinelandler, of New-York, of injecting into his veins a saline solution. The patient soon revived, and there are hopes of his recovery.

21	39	72	64	SW	Clear day cloudy e
25	84	74	68	SE SW	Clear th & show. e
26	82	76	66	SW	Cl ^o dy morn. clear a
27	60	77	68	NW WSW	Clear & pleasant
28	58	78	66	SW	Clear & pleasant
29	64	77	67	SW	Clear day cloudy e
30	66	79	70	SW	Cloudy clear logg
31	70	80	63	SW	Cloudy morn clear
Mean average for the Month,					
Mean do. of July, 1831,					
Mean do. of July, 1899, the coldest					

Although the temperature of the month has been too low for the successful growth of many of our garden and some important vegetables, it has very much promoted the health and enjoyment of our citizens; for with the exception of a few cases of imported cholera, only two deaths from consumption, have occurred during the month. In fact, we never knew our Town so more general and perfect health.

During the last week he again returned to Allentown, and in attempting to obtain an interview with his wife, was charged with a breach of the peace towards her mother; being arrested and committed to jail for want of bail, he put a period to his existence by shooting himself.—*Penn. Easton Whig.*

Pigs.—*Buf. Cattle.*—We quote extra at \$67 a 5 70; premium \$5 30 a \$6 00; good at \$5 a \$5 25; thin at \$3 75 a \$4 75.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at \$18, \$23, 25, 26 and 28.

Sheep.—We noticed lots of Sheep and Lambs taken at \$1 55, 1 62, 1 71, 1 85, \$2 00, 2 12, 2 25 and 2 37; wethers at \$2 50, 2 75, and 1 lot engaged a week or two since at something more.

Swine.—Dull. About twelve only sold.

MARRIED,
In this Town on Sunday evening last, by th
Rev. Mr. Choules, Mr. Samuel H. Lawton
Miss Ann Marsh, daughter of Mr. Benjamin
Marsh, all of this town.

Yesterday morning, after a long and distressing illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Calhoun, wife of Capt. John Calhoun, in the 73d year of her age.—Funeral This Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence at the south end of Thames-Street, which her Relations and Friends are requested to attend.

At Jamestown on the 26th ult. Mr. J. Watson aged 73 years.

Ship News.
PORT OF NEWPORT,

83 Wednesday, August 1.—Brig Henry, 1
02 9 days from Newborn.
this (CLEARED.
cor- Ship Eric. Spooner, Pacific Ocean, Wh
y 12 Brig Avis, Collins, Norfolk
uly, MARINE MEMORANDA.
025, Sailed yesterday, Whale ship Eric, Spo
y 0 for Pacific Ocean.
uly, At Havma July 13th. Brig Laurel, B
for Hales Honda, to land.

Newport, August 4.
DEAR AT TILLEY'S, a complete
assortment of HOSIERY—very low price.
July 28, 1832

At a meeting of the Directors held subsequently on the same day, ARTHUR CLARKE, Esq. was chosen President, W. A. CLARKE, Clerk & Treasurer. Newport, July 31, 1882

THE Creditors of Jane V. Turner of Portsmouth, Physician—William Read, of Newport, Printer—and William Pingelly, of Newport, Marine—are hereby notified to appear at the

GEORGE C. MASON, *Clerk.*

Maine St. Lottery, No. 3
DRAWN ON MONDAY.
\$6,000 Highest Prize.
 Tickets \$2.—Pays in proportion.

Connect. Lottery.class 2

TICKETS AND PARTS.
May be had at the Lottery Office
C. R. CAHOONE.
Newport, August 4

Please call at Dinneford

6 **Maine State Lottery, cl. 3**

FOR SALE AT
Dinneford's erer fortune
Office!
No. 78 **Chambers Street.**
Newport, August 4

New Sale

Dep. _____
for _____

Burt, sage 81.

sons trespassing on his land for the

Newport, August 4

Quarantine Regulations.

At a Meeting of the Board of Health.

NEWPORT, July 3d, 1832.
IT IS ORDERED, That the following Regulations be and they are hereby adopted, in addition to the Quarantine Regulations as passed at this Board, relative to the Cholera, on the 20th September last.

That all Steam-Boats, and other Vessels, arriving at this Port from New-York, or any of the British Provinces in America, and all other Places known or suspected to be infected with the Cholera, be ordered by the Health-Officers to the Quarantine Ground, on the East side of Rose Island, as near the Island as convenient, and there to await the Orders of this Board.

That no Person or Persons be permitted to land from any Steam-Boat, or other Vessel, after passing the entrance of this Harbor, and that no Boat be allowed to go alongside any such Boat or Vessel, excepting the Health-Officers, without Permission from this Board, under a penalty not less than Fifty Dollars, nor more than Three Hundred Dollars.

Ordered, That the above be published in all the newspapers of this town.

A True Copy.—Witness,
 B. B. HOWLAND, Clerk.

At a Meeting of the Board of Health, Newport, July 7th 1832.

VOTED, That no person or persons who have within ten days next preceding their arrival in this harbor of Newport been in the City of New-York, or any other place infected with the Cholera, be allowed to land anywhere in the Town of Newport, under the penalty of one hundred dollars, to be recovered in the name of the Genl. Treasurer, the State, to be recovered in the name of the Genl. Treasurer, agreeably to the third section of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to prevent the spreading of any contagious or infectious diseases in this State."

NOTED, That no person or persons who shall come from New-York, or any other town or place infected with the cholera, shall be allowed to come into this town, within the term of ten days from the time they shall have left said town or place infected as aforesaid, under the penalty of one hundred dollars.

A True Copy.—Witness,
 B. B. HOWLAND, Clerk.

To enforce the above Regulations, the Health Officer is directed by the Board, to order all Steam-Boats and other vessels coming from any port in the river, to the Quarantine ground, and there examine the passengers on board, and the Board have placed sentinels on the roads leading into Newport to enquire of all persons coming into Newport by carriage, or other conveyances, or on foot, or on horseback, and examine them as aforesaid.

WHEREAS this Board having had placed under their direction by the Hon. Secretary of War, the Island of Rose Island and the building thereon for Quarantine purposes, has directed that when said Island is occupied for the above purpose, notice shall be given to the display of a Yellow Flag, on the flag-staff at the Hospital, during the display of which, no person shall be allowed to visit or land on said Island, or go within fifty yards of said Island, without a written permit from the President of this Board, under the penalty of not more than \$100, nor less than \$50, or such other sum as the order of the Board, may direct.

A True Copy.—Witness,
 B. B. HOWLAND, Clerk.

At a Meeting of the Board of Health, Newport, July 20th, 1832.

IT IS ORDERED, That there be two cases of malignant Cholera reported to this Board yesterday, both of which have since terminated fatally. The first instance of which was—The Ship "Hercules," from New-York, was ordered to the Quarantine ground, on the 20th, and the passengers landed in town about 11 o'clock A.M. At 11 o'clock A.M. a young man was taken to the hospital, who was from Albany, via New-York, and had been extremely ill at a house in South-street—his symptoms were so analogous to those of the malignant Cholera, he died at 1 o'clock P.M. His situation was reported to the Board, they were taken to the Quarantine ground, and the night previous, after 24 hours of illness, he died. A late letter in the evening, announcing which, the Captain reported that he was with passengers all well, and they were permitted to leave the Quarantine.

A True Copy.—Witness,
 B. B. HOWLAND, Clerk.

At a Town-Council held in Newport, June 20th, 1832.

VOTED, That on and after this day, all persons coming from New-York, or any other place infected with the Cholera, shall be ordered to the Quarantine ground, and there to await the Orders of this Board.

A True Copy.—Witness,
 B. B. HOWLAND, Clerk.

At a Meeting of the Board of Health, Newport, July 10th, 1832.

IT IS ORDERED, That all Vessels, arriving at this Port from New-York, or any of the British Provinces in America, and all other Places known or suspected to be infected with the Cholera, be ordered by the Health-Officers to the Quarantine Ground, on the East side of Rose Island, as near the Island as convenient, and there to await the Orders of this Board.

A True Copy.—Witness,
 B. B. HOWLAND, Clerk.

At a Meeting of the Board of Health, Newport, July 10th, 1832.

IT IS ORDERED, That all Vessels, arriving at this Port from New-York, or any of the British Provinces in America, and all other Places known or suspected to be infected with the Cholera, be ordered by the Health-Officers to the Quarantine Ground, on the East side of Rose Island, as near the Island as convenient, and there to await the Orders of this Board.

A True Copy.—Witness,
 B. B. HOWLAND, Clerk.

At a Meeting of the Board of Health.

MIDDLETOWN, July 9th, 1832.

WHEREAS that alarming and malignant Disease, called Cholera, has made its appearance in the City of New-York, and is making dreadful ravages among its inhabitants, and as there is an intercourse between that City and this Island, we are apprehensive that said Disease may be thereby introduced into our Town, and are anxious, if possible, to avert this dreadful calamity from our Town and Island.

It is Therefore Ordered, That the following Regulations be, and they hereby are adopted, viz:—That James Chase, James Chase, jun. Daniel Chase, Benoni Weaver, George A. Gray, Joseph Coggeshall, Oliver Wightman, Robert Chase, Thomas Coggeshall, Ezra Peckham, Philip Peckham, Samuel S. Peckham, William S. Peckham, Eliza Peckham, Clarke Taggart, William Taggart, jun. and Andrew Almy, be and they are hereby authorized and required to use all lawful means to prevent any person or persons from landing on our shores, from any boat or vessel which is suspected to have the Cholera, or any other malignant disease on board, and that the masters of all steam-boats or other vessels arriving within ten days from the time of their leaving New-York, or any other place known or suspected to be infected with the Cholera, are not permitted to land any Passengers, or suffer their boats or vessels to remain within half a mile of the shore, without permission of this Board, under a penalty of not less than \$20, nor more than \$200, to and for the use of the State, according to law.

A True Copy.—Witness,
 WILLIAM SMITH, Clerk.

At a Town-Council held in Newport, June 25th, 1832.

ORDERED, That so much of the 11th section of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to prevent the spreading of any contagious or infectious diseases in this State," as relates to persons keeping Public Houses, giving notice of infected lodgers, be published in all the Newspapers in this town, viz:—

1. That all persons who keep Public Houses, or boarders in their houses, shall immediately acquaint the Town-Council of the where in they dwell, when any person is boarding or lodging in their house, or taken sick of the small pox, or any other contagious or infectious distemper, or suspected to be so, on the penalty of forfeiting \$20, to and for the use of the town; to be recovered by the Town-Treasurer before any two Justices of the Peace, or Wardens of said Town.

A True Copy.—Witness,
 B. B. HOWLAND, Council Clerk.

PROBATE NOTICES.

Court of Probate, Newport, July 2, 1832.

WHEREAS an Instrument of Writing, dated May 9th, 1832, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of PETER CHAPMAN, late of said Newport, grocer, deceased, has this day been presented to said Court, for approval and Letters Testamentary to be granted thereon, it is therefore ordered by said Court, That the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate to be held at the State House in Newport, on the first Monday of August next, at 10 o'clock A.M., and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury to all persons interested in said Estate, to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

By Order,
 B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Portsmouth, July 9th.

WHEREAS the first Administration Account on the Estate of JOSEPH BROWNELL, late of Portsmouth, was this day presented for examination, and for allowance. It is therefore ordered, That the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Court House in Portsmouth, on the second Monday of August next, at 10 o'clock A.M., and also that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Portsmouth Mercury, to all persons interested in said Estate, to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

By Order,
 RICHARD SHERMAN, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Tiverton, July 2, 1832.

WHEREAS an Instrument of Writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of NATHANIEL SHAW, late of Tiverton, decd., was this day presented for Probate and Letters Testamentary thereon, it is ordered, That the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Court House in Tiverton, on the first Monday of August next, at 10 o'clock A.M., and that notice be given by publishing a copy of this Order for three several weeks in the Tiverton Mercury, to all persons interested therein to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

By Order,
 ASA GRAY, Probate Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Court of Probate, Tiverton, July 10th, 1832.

WHEREAS an Instrument of Writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of NATHANIEL SHAW, late of Tiverton, decd., was this day presented for Probate and Letters Testamentary thereon, it is ordered, That the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Court House in Tiverton, on the first Monday of August next, at 10 o'clock A.M., and that notice be given by publishing a copy of this Order for three several weeks in the Tiverton Mercury, to all persons interested therein to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

By Order,
 ASA GRAY, Probate Clerk.

Administator's Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the Town of Newport, Administator (with the Will annexed) of the Estate of

ELIZABETH BRULSE,

late of Newport, wife of John Brulse, deceased, hereby gives notice, that he is ready to receive and pay all claims against the said Estate, and to deliver up all the assets of the said Estate, to the Creditors of the said Estate, at the Court House in Newport, on the 10th day of August, 1832.

GEORGE C. MASON, Administator.

NEW Grocery Store.

S. A. ROBINSON,

Has just received and offers for Sale, THE STORE IN THE Merchants Bank Building.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

Wines,—Laguira, Sauty, Tene, rific, dry and sweet Malaga, brown, Port, Claret, Rousillon, and all the best.

Liquors,—BRANDY, Old and New, Dupont, &c. &c. Old Jamaica, &c. &c. Old Holland & Country.

Teas,—Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson, &c. &c. &c.

Groceries,—SUGARS, Havana white and brown, St. Croix, loaf, lump and crystallized.—COFFEE, Cuba, St. Domingo, old Java, Laguira, and Porto Rico.—RAISINS, Keg and Box.

Nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, citron, pimento, pepper, currants, almonds, starch, soap, indigo, mustard, chocolate, prunes, olives, capers, anchovies, ginger, rice, beans, soda and butter, &c. &c.

LaGuard's, macabean, rappee and 22 o'clock, and P. A. L. Tobacco.—Mrs. G. B. Miller's fine cut tobacco, and Virginia, cavendish, ladies twist and leaf Tobacco.

Newport, May 12.

JAMES HUMFORD,

No. 90-1-2, Thames Street, HAS just received a general Assortment of the most fashionable GOODS from New-York, and they are very Cheap.

AMONG THEM ARE—Rowen Casimere; Emmet's ditto; Beaverton; most French drilling; black satin; dark green; white linen drilling; dark pongee; black Nankin crapes; black Italian silk; green gauze veils; Valenciennes; berage and thibet wool; black; jaconet cambric; nanook muslin; bishop lawn; most fashionable Calicoes; very cheap; linen and cotton stockings; any random do; very low; check and stripe can; furniture cloth; hosiery gloves; bed-spreads at 20 cts.; and a good assortment of Domestic bleach and unbleach d. Cottons, &c. &c.

Newport, June 2.

REMOVAL.

MR FOWLER informs her Friends and the Public, that she has removed to the Shop in Mary-street one door west of Spring-street, formerly occupied by Miss KOPMAN, where she continues to carry on the MANUFACTURING BUSINESS in all its branches.

Grateful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of patronage, assuring her customers every exertion will be made to secure the latest fashions, and to give satisfaction.

WANTED.—Three or four Apprentices.—Apply as above.

Newport, June 23.

Morrison's Hygienic

VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE

Of the British College of Health, London.

HEALTH.—While in the enjoyment of health, few people think of availing themselves of the opportunity which it offers of fortifying their systems against the attacks of disease, which they might easily do, by a light course of Hygienic Medicines; which, although efficacious in restoring health when lost, presents an agreeable and pleasant preventive of contagion and epidemic complaints.

They operate in cases of dyspepsia, with the unerring certainty of the most dangerous of all specific poisons, acid, in removing those coats of dead phlegmatic humors, which cover and render inert the digestive organs of the stomach, in purifying the blood, and restoring the whole body to a healthy and happy tone of feeling, and enabling the stomach to receive and retain whatever kind of food, either animal or vegetable, which usage has sanctioned as fit for nourishing the human frame. In no case have they ever failed in effecting a cure, when properly persevered in, no matter what may have been the nature of the complaint.

Upwards of one thousand references can be given in this city and vicinity, and besides several written testimonials, the efficacy of the Hygienic system is established, is extremely simple, and may be easily comprehended, it recognizes in the human frame but one disease, which taken at its origin, is designated as the source of all the disorders connected with a diseased state of the digestive organs, it is a various and innumerable appearance and symptoms in which it appears upon the surface of the body. People affected with hypochondria, vertigo or purples, and immediate and immediate relief from the use of these medicines. In ladies, in particular, they strengthen the system, and remove every source of complaint, and thus render the system clear and healthy, and purge it of all humors, and bad humors.

NOTICE.—The subscriber has got information of two or three persons in this city attempting to counteract the above medicines, and that their intention to read them out, and to be sold by others, and that none are genuine except those sold by himself in Providence, by SAMUEL A. HILL, of Burrillville, and DAVID MELVILLE, South Wing of R. I. Bank Building, in Newport.

The public are therefore particularly requested not to purchase without asking for the Certificate of Dr. H. HEPPEADMOAT, which will clearly show the impostors. The names of these impostors who are making so base an attempt, would be published, but the subscriber having obtained information of a gentleman who requested his name should not be brought forward at present, further enquiry will be made when they shall appear.

H. HIGGINS, Sole Hygienic Agent

for the State of Rhode Island

Office No. 51, South Main-street, Providence

May 19, 1832.

New Spring Goods.

EDWARD F. NEWTON,

Will Open This Day, 24 CASES, comprising a rich and extensive Assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS.

AMONG THEM ARE:—

Elegant English Prints, new style; French Muslins and Gingham; super Matteoni Italian, Lusterino, Gro de Naples; Berlin and Swiss Silks; cold cheap Silks and Pongees.—Extra bonnet and cap Ribbons; double Belting; fancy Hdkfs; a great variety; Merino shawls and Thybet Hdkfs.; bobbinet, thread laces and edgings.—Cloths, Cambrics and Vestings; 5 bales brown and bleached Sheetings & Shirtings;—With a great Variety of Goods usually called for in the Dry Goods line, which will be sold at reduced prices.—Purchasers will do well to call!

Newport, Saturday, April 14.

N. SWEET,

112, Cheapside, Thames-Street

HAS just Received from the new Importations into Boston and New-York, a Splendid Assortment of 90 Packages DRY GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE:—

Super super French black and blue Broadcloths; English Casimere; Woolenette and Sattinets; dannels, blankets, kerseys; 50 pieces Calicoes, beautiful patterns, good cloth, french figures, for only 14 cents per yard; a splendid assortment of Prints; mourning Prints and Gingham; French Muslins, Palmares, Batiste and Calinpaies.

ELEGANT FLOOR CARPETING and Rods, new style and patterns.

60 Paragon Hdkfs, for only 1s. each; hand-some bed-spreads, for \$1 each; linen diaper for 9d.; 8-4 Damask for 5s.; Merino long and square shawls; 1 yd. raw silk do.—Diamond Boxford, and plain STRAW HATS, satin straw do., 1 yd. and gingham, stripes, &c. &c.—With a general Assortment of Dry Goods, too numerous to mention.

His Old Customers, and the Public are invited to give him a call, before they purchase as it will be much to their advantage.

Newport, April 21.

NEW HAT STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that they have Opened a Store, No. 155, Thames-Street, (next north of the Office of the Newport Mercury) where they offer for Sale, a large Assortment of HATS, comprising all Kinds, which for cheapness, elegance and durability, are not surpassed in New-York or elsewhere.—Public patronage is solicited.

Hats made to order, at the shortest notice.

JOSEPH B. WEAVER,

JOHN G. WEAVER.

Newport, April 21.

SHOE-STORE,

139, THAMES-STREET.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT!

READ & BURDICK,

Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public,

THAT they have just received a fresh supply of BOOTS & SHOES, in addition to their former

Stock, making their assortment complete.—Also on hand, calf, kid and binding skins—thread, nails, superior blacking, &c.—all of which they offer for sale as low as can be purchased in town.

All kinds of Boots and Shoes manufactured to order, of good materials and workmanship—particular attention paid to repairing—all past favors gratefully acknowledged, and a continuance earnestly solicited.

Newport, May 5.

Seabury & Tennant,

Inform their Friends, and the Public,

THAT they continue at their

LIVERY Establishment, in Pelham-street, (next south of Pelham-green) to wait on all those who will favor them with their custom.

Carriages always are kept in readiness for long or short journeys, and Coaches daily attend the Steam-boats.—Coaches, Chariotes, Chaises, and Saddle horses for Parties of Pleasure, can be furnished at any moment.—They hope by keeping the best of Carriages and Horses, and careful drivers, to continue to merit the public patronage.

Horses and Carriages taken on keeping, as usual.

PAVING STONES,

WANTED.

SEVERAL Thousand Tons of PAVING STONES are Wanted, for Repairing the Streets in Newport.—Any Person wishing to supply a part, or the whole quantity required, will apply to either of the Street Commissioners, in the course of the present month.

A. S. COE,

RUSSELL CLARKE,

ELEAZER TREVETT

Newport, June 9.

School-Books, &c.

Wm. & J. H. Barber,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind, use in Town and Country, consisting of Geographies of every kind, Olney's, Cummings, Woodbridge's, Morse's do. —Collura's Arithmetic, Smith's and Murray's Grammar, den's, Webster's, Murray's and Gilling's Spelling-Books, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,

Writing Paper from \$20 to \$3

ream: Letter Do. of various kinds

A L S O,

ACCOUNT BOOKS

Of every description, and price

May 26, 1832.

Very cheap for cash.

THE

have a

quantity of

of various

and sizes,

can be pur-

ed at Con-

Less, by an early application.—

continue to manufacture, at the old

Ladies and Gentlemen's BOOTS

SHOES, of every description, and

warrant them to be of the best man-

and workmanship.

Sign of the BIG BOOT, 100 Thom-

DAVIS & POTTER

Newport, April 7.

GERMAN

White Lead,

MADE ONLY BY THE SALEM MANU-

FACTURING COMPANY, IN SALEM, (Mass.)

THIS WHITE LEAD is made by

process recently discovered by

brated German Chemist, who has

right for the whole French Empire,

years, and who has instructed this

exclusively in the art of making it for

the United States.

In compactness, whiteness, beauty

it is far superior to any other

in this country or in Europe. One

in its dry state, ground with one

weight in Oil, will cover upwards

of cent. more surface than an equal

other White Lead, mixed with the

quantity of Oil, and be of a much

more durable.

The coats of it will cover equal

coats of other White Lead.

One pound of this Lead mixed

with one pound of Paris White and

ground in Oil, is superior in whiteness to two

of Pure White Lead, made by the

usual process, and will cover more

than double the surface.

Painters must be careful not to

mix Oil with this Lead in using it.